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The People's Korea

No. 1,060 EVERY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1981 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

Japan Deepens Its Association with Chon Junta As Talks Produce Basic Agreement

Americans "Satan All of Sudeen," S. Korean Dissidents Charge: NYT

Reporting on the rising anti-American sentiments within the south Korean democratic dissidents, The New York Times quoted on August 25 an elderly woman demonstrating at the Protestant church in Seoul as calling the Americans "Satan all of a sudden."

The story was Seoul-datelined by its Tokyo bureau correspondent Henry Scott Stokes. No explanation was given of a six-day difference between its original August 19 flash and its publication on August 25.

The story was entitled, "Seoul Dissidents Complain over U.S.; Opponents of Korean Regime Begin to Show Resentment for American Position."

See anti-American sentiments stories in PK, August 22, August 1, July 25, July 4, June 27, June 20, June 6, May 30 and May 23.

The NYT story reads as follows:

The 11 women, all wives or mothers of political prisoners, had camped out one afternoon last week in the office of the head of the National Council of Churches in Korea.

"Release all the prisoners of conscience," said a huge banner. "The Kim Dae Jung case is totally fabricated," said another that referred to south Korea's most well-known political prisoner.

The women were there to seek relief for Mr. Kim and some 340 other political prisoners in south Korea. They complained, too, of what they called the failure of the United States, as a supporter of President Chun Doo Hwan, to obtain respect for human rights in south Korea.

The complaint indicates a rise in open anti-American feelings among dissidents here. It has not yet reached the stage where it is reflected in the slogans, but in conversations, the dissidents especially those who, like these women, are relatives of political prisoners come straight to the point.

U.S. Viewed as Taking Junta's Side

Their main contention is that the United States took the side of the military junta that seized power in May 1980 under Mr. Chun, then a liutenant general in the South Korean Army who controlled the military and civilian secret services.

The army's move helped spark the violence in Kwangju, a provincial city about 120 miles from here. The city was a stronghold of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader, whose arrest the day before the violence broke out also helped to create tension in Kwangju.

(American Peace Corps volunteers put the death toll at some 2,000. This estimate was also on record in last year's Korea Report put out by the State Department ..... Ed.)

Dissidents complain that the United States played a crucial role in putting down the violence. The commanding general of American forces here, Gen. John. A. Wickham, released South Korean units under his control to go to Kwangju, and they bore the brunt of the action after paratroops were withdrawn.

(Continued on page 8)

Japan agreed to provide continuing assistance to the security of south Korea as the two-day bilateral ministerial conference ended with the publication of a joint press communique on September 11.

The September 10-11 talks of south Korean and Japanese cabinet members signalled a firm commitment of the Tokyo government to deepen its association with the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan in an American-initiated collective military security framework.

The joint press communique stressed the following points of agreement:

(1) The preservation of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is essential to Japan and Northeast Asia.

(2) The south Korean defense efforts are a contributing factor in the maintenance of the balance of forces in Korea.

(3) Japan endorses the proposal of Gen. Chon to have a north-south summit.

(4) Tokyo is ready to provide continuing cooperation in the nation-building efforts in south Korea.

(5) A summit of Seoul and Tokyo leaders is to be held at the earliest possible date to strengthen the bilateral ties.

The joint press communique shows eloquently the successful association of Seoul and Tokyo in the Asian strategy of the American government of President Reagan, far from inconclusive as reported by the Japanese or Western press.

No reference was made in the joint press communique to the controversial south Korean request for $6 billion in security-related assistance to be offered in five years to help finance the so-called fifth five-year plan.

The absence of the request may be interpreted as a deliberate move to calm the possible public outcries because the wording of the press communique stressed the unanimity of views concerning the assessment of the situation involving Korea and the Far East and the value of south Korea to Japan.

The wording of the document rather spotlights the readiness of the Tokyo government, the only one of the so-called free world states to openly commit itself to the defense of Gen. Chon's junta, to do everything within its power to aid the military buildup of the latter.

The agreement of the minsterial talks to hold a summit at the earliest possible date indicates the forthcoming meeting of Gen. Chon and Premier Suzuki as working out all the outstanding issues and finalizing the issue of $6 billion aid. The Chon-Suzuki talks will be successful and will dramatize a new era in the questionable connection between Seoul and Tokyo.

As a Japanese Foreign Ministry source disclosed on September 11, the government of President Reagan is pressuring Seoul and Tokyo to form a new alliance in compliance with its anti-Russian policy. The Aug. 26 SR-71 incident is part of this American effort to create conditions favorable for the junta of Gen. Chon and the government of Premier Suzuki.

It is interesting to draw a parallel between the 1965 south Korea-Japan agreements and the current series of talks.

The former was undertaken between then then new dictator Pak Jung Hi and the Japanese government to end troubles between Seoul and Tokyo which hampered the American military security efforts in the Far East. It also led to the comeback of Japan to south Korea as Japan financially supported the American presence there.

Kennedy and Johnson, two American presidents, drummed up the alleged Russian threat and expanded its extensive arms buildup. President Reagan, behaving himself as they did, is pressing forward with the improvement of the Far Eastern part of its Asian strategy in the wake of the takeover by Gen. Chon in south Korea.

The 1965 south Korea-Japan talks paved the way for extensive Japanese yen credits to the junta of Pak Jung Hi, while the current series are also characterized by the pledge of Tokyo to give at least $6 billion to Seoul.

In either case, the financial capability of the United States is insufficient to bolster the besieged south Korean client junta, which prompts the move to pressure Japan to take over the financial and economic aspects, whereas the United States remains the political and military kingpin.

All these moves betray the resolve of Washington and Tokyo to keep south Korea as part of their joking free world in total challenge to the national aspirations of the Korean people for single nationhood.

South Korea is after all "a forward military stronghold for the security" of the United States and Japan.

Contradictions in Mysterious SR-71 Incident

The informed world public was mystified at the U.S. Pentagon announcement that a SAM was fired at a high-flying SR-71 on August 26 when it was flying in international and south Korean airspace.

In an extremely strange departure from its usual practice, the Pentagon cited as its only piece of evidence the allegation of the SR-71 crew that reported "sighting a contrail and a subsequent air burst several miles distant."

No reference was made to any spy satellite photo or detection by a south Korean or American radar system which must have kept a constant track of any flying object.

It is unlikely that the early warning air defense radar systems in south Korea fail to detect any object of whatsoever nature approaching a friendly aircraft flying in south Korean and international airspace. All the flying objects in airspace just above or along the DMZ come instantly within the range of the air defense radar systems, the first to announce "a bombshell disclosure" of a north Korean attack on a U.S. spy plane.

Yet, no such report has been made by either the south Korean command or the American command. The south Korean and American radar systems are capable of spotting any flying object, friendly or unfriendly, identifying it as such, computerizing its speed, direction and time of its meeting with any other object.

Even at the September 1 Military Armistice Commission meeting held at Panmunjom the American general did not try to refer to any radar detection of the alleged missile very strange indeed. He only again quoted the same report made by the SR-71 crew, though this time giving belatedly the site of the missile launch and the flight course of the spy plane.

Any SR-71 flight is without exception on instrument with all attention fixed on its dashboard and with its super-sensitive cameras taking precise photos of any objects below.

Its two crew members have logically no time to look outside their cockpit or look back to the rear of the photo plane. It is almost physically impossible to claim sighting any contrail or air burst above to the rear of the plane. In a most likely case, they must have seen a delusion.

Supposing a missile were fired at the spy plane, the SR-71 with its crew sighting its contrail could have taken its photo as a most potent evidence of what the Pentagon calls "an aggressive act." Mysterious indeed, no such photo was taken. Why? Did its photo-taking machine malfunction? Did the afore-said early-warning air-defense radar systems also fail to function properly?

In such case, how can a contrail and an air burst constitute evidence to form a conclusion that a SAM was fired? No other material evidence was produced or made available at the Pentagon or at the September 1 Panmunjom meeting.

Granted that the SR-71 was in south Korean and international airspace and a missile fired at it from the north, after its explosion, debris of the missile must have fallen in international and south Korean waters, which could have been easily picked up by a south Korean or American helicopter or naval vessel and presented at the September 1 truce meeting as an unmistakable evidence. However, no such attempt was made.

Of course, since no radar detection of the missile firing was made, it was impossible to send a warning to a nearby airplane or ship of the falling of its debris.

It is illogical for the United States to allege that the controversial spy plane was flying in international and south Korean airspace. The first mission of a spy plane and in particular a most-advanced spy plane can be achieved only by flying in the airspace of a would-be hostile country. Otherwise, such mission makes no sense at all. It is quite natural to believe that the SR-71 is always violating the airspace of the DPRK partly because it is known flying higher than any SAM missile or pursuit plane in the hands of the DPRK. No documented evidence shows such capability of the north.

A flight by a spy plane in itself is an act of hostility and never anything less. It has every reason to pose a threat to the country concerned. Even if the north had had fired a SAM at it, it has every justifiable reason to do so. This time, as Pyongyang made it clear, it did not fire a missile.

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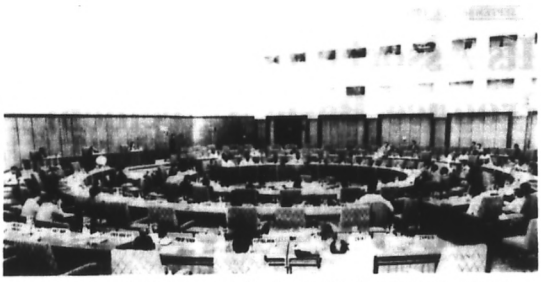
At Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production



A committee meeting of the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held from August 26 to 31 in Pyongyang

Key to Developing Agriculture

At 2nd-Day Plenary Meeting

Supplementary speeches on the first agenda item "Experiences of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of food and agriculture and ways to increase food and agricultural production"

India

R.M. Acharya, head of the delegation of the Republic of India, made a supplementary report.

Referring to the principal elements of India's food and agricultural production policy, he said:

(1) Increase in agricultural production both in aggregate terms and in terms of productivity per hectare, through conscious efforts at extension of irrigation facilities, increased inputs, assurance of remunerative prices to the farmers, etc.

(2) Scientific agricultural research aimed at evolution of high yielding varieties suitable for different agro-climatic conditions, transfer of technology to the field and its diffusion among the agriculturists, etc.

(3) Rural reconstruction by way of integrated rural development programmes in order to improve the quality of life and nutritional standards of the rural people, and judicious food management policy.

As a result of the concerted efforts in this direction over the past three decades, India has made rapid strides in agricultural production.

Agricultural strategy in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) has been designed to accelerate the growth rate of agricultural production with minimisation of instability. An annual growth rate of 4 per cent has been envisaged or agricultural output for the 1980's. The targets of crop production proposed under the Sixth Five Year Plan are:

increase in irrigated area;

increase in fertilizer consumption;

increase in availability of certified seeds;

expansion of area under high yielding varieties of food grain crops; and

special programmes for pulses and oilseeds.

Referring to the role of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the work for minimising the adverse impact of abnormal weather, government's price policy and agrarian reforms, he said:

As regards rural development, India has acquired rich experience in formulating and implementing various rural development programmes to ameliorate rural poverty.

The overall world food situation continues to be grave.

It needs to be emphasised that while the abolition of hunger and malnutrition from the world map is the responsibility of the international community, the primary responsibility to feed their own people lies on the developing countries themselves. Self-sufficiency in food is the key element in economic and political independence of a country.

Each developing country has to set its own targets and evolve its own strategy suitable to its particular circumstances with a view to achieving self-sufficiency. They also appear to be willing and are eager to take urgent and concrete measures to make full use of their potential production capacities with a view to accelerating food production and attaining national and collective self-reliance.

It has been our considered view that in their drive to achieve self-sufficiency in food, the developing countries could gain significantly from each other's experiences. India is already cooperating with a number of fellow developing countries to foster the growth of agriculture.

Over the last thirty years, India has made rapid strides in agricultural growth and has gained significant corpus of experience in agricultural production and rural development, storage and distribution and in tackling management problems of vast dimensions. It is prepared to contribute towards economic cooperation and self-reliance among the non-aligned and other developing countries by offering to share its experience in the diverse fields of agriculture in its widely sense, with other developing countries. At the same time, in certain specific areas of development, India will be willing to benefit from the experience of other developing countries.

Sierra Leone

A.F. Joe Jackson, head of the delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone said:

Our president asked me to convey his personal letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We are following the successes of Korea with deep interest and the achievements of her people with keen envy.

The august name of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Juche idea have left very deep impressions on Sierra Leone. This is very precious.

The congratulatory speech of the Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the speeches of delegates and the report of the Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK are very encouraging. The speech of the chairman of the "Group of 77" is also significant, I think.

Pointing out that no progress had been made in crop cultivation and stockbreeding, and rice production in particular could not meet the demand of the whole population in Sierra Leone, he said:

We have made much efforts for an overall rural development.

But, not much concern is shown for agriculture. So it is important to work out its strategy correctly.

We should pay great attention to overcoming the abnormal weather.

Only when we make much more efforts than usual can we gain successes in grain production.

We are now striving to increase investment in the countryside and elevate the technical knowledge of the farmers.

Many member nations of the non-aligned movement are not so much successful and, accordingly, it is a fact that they are making much efforts to solve the food problem.

Therefore, it is natural to develop technology still further and for the developing countries to exchange their natural resources, I think.

Whatever foreign aid we may receive, we must adhere to the principle of self-reliance. In order to supply the people with sufficient food we must stand on our own feet politically and economically.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Long live the great non-aligned movement!

PDR of Yemen

Mohamed Awad Baamer, head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, recalling that the development problems confronting the PDRY at independence were substantial, said:

In order to break PDRY out of its traditional economic and social structures and in keeping with its socialist philosophies, the Government of PDRY articulated the following major development objectives:

(1) Significant production and distribution entities to be taken over by the state,

(2) Orientation of the economy from services to productive sectors,

(3) Equitable income distribution, and

(4) Provision of basic human needs.

The development policy in PDRY is sought to be pursued within the framework of comprehensive social and economic planning.

PDRY has experienced substantial economic growth (GNP growth in real terms is estimated to have averaged about 7 per cent per annum between 1973-1977) and also developed its economic infrastructure which now provides an important basis for further economic growth.

PDRY has achieved substantial social development.

A major step towards agrarian reform was taken by the government with the promulgation of Agrarian Reform Laws of 1968 and 1970 which radically changed the system of land ownership and tenure, and vested virtually all land with the government.

A further key element in the economic restructuring has been the nationalization of all agricultural product supplies, marketing and processing concerns.

As far as investment policies are concerned, PDRY has devoted a considerable proportion of its investment resources to the development of the re-organized agricultural sector. Thus total investment in the agricultural sector between 1971/72 to 1977 is estimated to 102 million dollars or 22 per cent of the country's entire development expenditure.

Investments in the livestock sector have been largely for the development of the poultry complex and state livestock farms.

The vertical expansion of per acre yields and modernization of agricultural production and marketing system holds the key to agricultural development and increased food production. The main factors that will contribute to achievement of these objectives are optimum use of land and water resources; use of improved cropping system and production practices; better farm organization and labour management, and appropriate mechanization to overcome shortage of labour; integration of animal husbandry with agriculture in an organized manner; reduction in post-harvest losses together with improved marketing; developing a package of well-tested technology through integration of research with demonstration; transfer of new technology to farmers; training of manpower at various levels and their efficient deployment.

In the recent research phases, emphasis has been shifted to create higher production potential.

Notable success was achieved in the release of high-yielding varieties of major crops. These were readily adopted by the farmers and large areas were brought under new production techniques through specially designed extension programmes called national crop production programmes.

In the coming five years it is planned to achieve self-sufficiency in vegetable production and attainment of 60-70 per cent self-sufficiency in food grains.

Important Questions in Cooperation

At 3rd-Day Plenary Meeting

Supplementary speeches on the second agenda item "Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of food and agriculture"

Mozambique

Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique Mario Graca Machungo said:

The rich experiences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly its experience in the agricultural sector, prove the advantages of the socialisation of the countryside and the socialist system in practice.

The present international situation is very unstable.

Therefore, all our developing countries should pool strength to strengthen our cooperation, I think.

We must solve the food problem, particularly in the developing countries.

The food shortage in our country is the colonial consequences caused by the developed, e.g., industrialized capitalist countries.

The American Continent was fattened with the blood and sweat of innumerable slaves from Africa and all the food it has now is their produce.

As a result, America has fattened while Africa remaining a backward base of food production.

This difference was caused by single-crop cultivation, an agriculture wholly engaged in export, forced by the imperialists.

Our People's Republic of Mozambique, a coordinator of the non-aligned countries in the food and agricultural sectors, is resolved to do its utmost in this field.

The important question in cooperation in the food and agricultural sectors is the exploitation of water and its management.

What is most important in the exploitation of water is irrigation.

We welcome the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to call a meeting of irrigation experts of our developing countries.

We expect that cooperation with the DPRK in this field will bear a very fine fruit.

What is important in the correct utilization of the infrastructure

(Continued on page 3)

Korean Agriculture Has Attained Self-Sufficiency in Food

Congratulatory Speeches at Closing Session of the Symposium

Foreign delegates made congratulatory speeches on behalf of their respective regions at the closing session of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production on August 31.

Asian Region Delegate

Head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan M.F. Janjua

Noting that the final declaration of the symposium bears testimony to the comprehensive, thorough and indepth examination of all aspects of the subject of increasing food and agriculture production in the non-aligned and other developing countries, he said:

The symposium provided a wonderful opportunity to the participating countries for exchanging their experiences in food and agriculture problem.

The symposium, held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where high levels of productivity have been achieved, therefore, enjoys a special significance.

Success of the symposium lies in the fact that concrete national action programme for increasing food and agriculture production has been spelt out in the declaration adopted by this symposium. Moreover, a definite arrangement has been prescribed in it which would ensure follow up action on the recommended national tasks for increasing food and agricultural production.

Similarly on the subject of cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, the symposium has stipulated tangible measures for strengthening this cooperation within the framework of national and collective self-reliance which will ensure economic stability and political independence of each cooperating country. This will further strengthen their bargaining position in global negotiations and contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order, specially in the field of food and agriculture.

The symposium reinforced the unity and solidarity among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The wise leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Jong Il has taken personal interest to ensure that all arrangements were carefully organised and meticulously executed.

Finally it is my proud privilege to express our gratitude to the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency President Kim Il Sung for his deep concern for the success of the symposium.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to wish His Excellency President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life so as to continue to wisely guide the destiny of the great Korean nation. I also wish good health and a long life to the wise leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Jong Il, who is the sole successor to the Juche cause of the great leader.

European Region Delegate

Marin Constantin, head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania

He said he would like to extend wholehearted congratulations to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people who enjoys high prestige.

Declaring that the symposium had reached a unanimity of views on the problems raised before it and the non-aligned and other developing countries had made a big progress in the work of strengthening solidarity in the field of food and agriculture, he said:

What we became convinced of in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and through our inspection, is that Korean agriculture has attained self-sufficiency in food and it demonstrates to us the secret to the agricultural success it was attained through the maximum exploitation of land, introduction of the irrigation system and the effective utilisation of water resources, mechanization of agriculture and proper application of fertilizers.

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania was deeply moved particularly by the fact that it has raised the productivity of land and has made big progress in soil amelioration through an economic, effective and timely utilisation of water.

We highly estimate the successful organisational work for increasing the per-hectare harvest in agriculture.

All these amazing successes, we believe, are fruits of the devoted efforts the agricultural working people of this country have made, upholding the decisions adopted by the Workers' Party of Korea, especially the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I once again remind you of the excellent friendly relations established between our two parties, two states and two peoples, particularly between the respected leaders Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the belief that these excellent relations will, in the future, too, be further consolidated and developed for our two peoples, socialism, progress and the cause of world peace.

He reaffirmed the support and solidarity of the Romanian people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the just cause of the Korean people in their struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Latin American and Caribbean Nations Delegate

The delegate of the United States of Mexico Alvaro Echeverria

He said;

Honestly speaking, it is an earnest wish not only of us but also of all other countries to pay a visit to Korea.

All successes made by you in the gigantic struggle for rearing man of new type and building a new society, we believe, are results of the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great teacher and the great leader of the Korean people.

The symposium adopted the Pyongyang Declaration today after successfully discussing all the questions laid before it.

The declaration stresses that reforms must be enforced in the agricultural domain for a complete self-sufficiency in food, which poses as a vital problem.

We have become more keenly conscious that strengthened cooperation is very important in developing agriculture, establishing a new international economic order and achieving social progress.

The Pyongyang symposium is a result of our protected struggle for attaining it.

We will make all efforts for a correct implementation of the Pyongyang Declaration.

In the name of the delegates of the Latin American Continent and the Caribbean region, I once again extend heartfelt thanks and regards to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung who provided all conditions and showed all sincerity for a success of the symposium.

African Region Delegate

N'fagnanama Kone, head of the delegation of the Republic of Mali

Noting that the plenary meeting and committe meeting heard and discussed well-founded reports and concrete proposals, he said:

I would like to call the final document just adopted by us the Pyongyang charter from this moment.

When this charter is correctly implemented by us all, the non-aligned and other developing countries will solve the problem of food self-sufficiency, an important problem raised in the 20th century.

All achievements and experiences gained in Korea give us conviction of victory.

From this moment, our cooperation and assistance will be conducted on the basis of the principles laid down in the Pyongyang Declaration adopted at this symposium.

During our stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we have gained a deeper understanding that the Juche idea expounds the essence of the national revolution from a new angle and elucidates the fundamental principle that the popular masses stand in the centre of all progress and learned more clearly about the integral system of ideology, theory and method of Juche.

We understood more clearly that, in the international revolution, the peasants of each country are a part of the main force of national revolution, for they are in charge of agriculture production.

He continued:

I can say confidently that the speech of the respected and beloved leader marshal Kim Il Sung at the banquet he arranged for us served a decisive motive force for the success of the symposium.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my deepest thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il for his kind care for progress of our work and conditions of our stay.

We also pay regards to him for his energetic activities to realize the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

International Support for New Economic Order

At 3rd-Day Plenary Meeting

A supplementary speech on the third agenda item "Food problem and new international economic order"

Zambia

Justin J. Mukando, head of the Zambian delegation, extended warm greetings to President Kim Il Sung for arranging the symposium in Korea.

Noting that many international economic organizations are now striving to establish a new international economic order, he said:

The shortage of food is so great and the solvency has been aggravated so much in the non-aligned and developing countries that they cannot but entirely rely on the developed countries.

And the cost of transport is too much and there is also a tariff barrier.

The non-aligned and other developing countries demand the establishment of a new economic order. Hundreds of millions of people demand that the symposium discuss important problems for the non-aligned and other developing national economies.

Saying that the non-aligned countries should tap to the maximum their capability and resources and strengthen scientific research and exchange technique, he noted:

The non-aligned countries have the food-deficit-declining countries. For self-sufficiency in food, irrigation, chemicalization and mechanization should be introduced.

He continued:

We in Africa should be anxious to adopt the Asian innovative technology packages for transfer to our farmers.

It is important here to strengthen various technical development and its introduction by using national resources.

High level trained manpower is very important in economic cooperation involving designing and administering of economic development programmes for agricultural change.

I submit we should at this symposium consider how we can go about establishing a special institution to be devoted to training and re-training of high-level manpower.

May I invite your memories to join me in remembering the great words of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, of the Korean people, when he addressed us at the banquet which he gave in honour of this symposium. That speech does not only contain profound wisdom and guidance, interalia, on the question of cooperation of non-aligned and other developing countries in agricultural and food production, but also reaffirms Korea's strong commitment to continue to offer her dynamic experience and support to other non-aligned and developing countries.

Permit me to express the gratitude of my country to the government and people of Korea under their great leader President Kim Il Sung for the benefit that my country is receiving under the protocol of economic cooperation between our two countries.

He recalled the teaching of President Kim Il Sung that "Irrigation and fertilizer is rice; rice is socialism; and maize is the king of the non-paddy fields."

countries to further strengthen cooperation, settle the food problem in the form of mapping out a practical strategy and establish equitable and smooth international economic relations.

We must be mindful that the non-aligned and other developing countries are facing lots of difficulties because of an acute shortage of agro-technicians. Therefore, I think that in this direction the international organizations should provide a large amount of fund and human resources to help the developing countries.

The international organizations should also offer much help to the non-aligned countries in cultivating crops which will practically help solve the food problem, not crops for increasing cash income on the world markets.

We should direct much attention to the problem of creating stocks and reserves of food to establish a food security structure.

If the non-aligned countries are to solve these problems, the international organizations should help the work of establishing a new early warning system.

The food aid fund should be increased to the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Torture Still Used in South Korea:

Beatings & Torture: 3 Cases

There are various accounts indicating that there is a widespread, ongoing, systematic use of torture in south Korea under the rule of the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Korea Communique published by the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems reported on the three particular cases of beatings and torture and challenged Chon's claim that political violence is over.

Here are 3 cases of torture headlined "Beatings & Torture":

(A) Incident at Taejon Prison

In this International Year of the Disabled Person, there was an incident in Taejon Prison, where a lame prisoner was so beaten by prison guards that both legs were temporarily paralyzed.

No Time to Read, Exercise

There were some 60 student prisoners of conscience in Taejon Prison, including two women. Most of them were in for participation in school demonstrations, and many of them knew each other.

On April 13 this year, one of the women met one of the men in the visitor's room, and in quietly speaking to each other, the woman reported that their condition was very difficult: that they were in cells with many other criminals, each of the two students in a different cell, and that it was so noisy that they could not read. Furthermore, she reported, they were not given any chance to exercise.

When he returned to his cell, the male prisoner found opportunity to share this information with others, and together the men students decided to do something about it. Three of them, as representatives, got an interview with the head of prison security, who is also in charge of prison life, the next day. They made three requests on behalf of the women: 1) To make it possible for them to read. 2) To put the two students in the same cell (but not necessarily separated from other prisoners), and 3) To give them exercise time.

Instead of responding to the requests, the official turned on them with abusive language, telling them to get their hair cut, to shave, to replace a missing button, etc., and sent them back to their cells.

Tooth Broken, Back Injured; Emergency Treatment Needed

At the next day's exercise period (on April 15), they reported to their fellow prisoners, who decided to take up the case together. At the end of the exercise period, they refused to go in, and called out their demands. The chief of security came, said he would look after his business and they should mind their own. With that he called in many guards, who forcibly took the demonstrating prisoners inside — not to their former block of cells, but to various other buildings, beating them as they went. One of them, the lame man, Kwon Woon-sang, had one tooth broken off and two others damaged, as well as having his lower back injured. Many of them were quickly dispatched to other prisons around the country.

The next morning, April 16, at washing time (one washroom on each floor), another of the students, Kim Byung-kook, was kept back, and after all the others were locked in their cells, he was brutally beaten by many guards. The result was a 5 cm. gash on his forehead, a badly swollen face and head, and his whole body covered with bruises and welts. He was taken to the infirmary for emergency treatment.

From April 17, when any of the group had visits from their families they told the story. Some of them went to the prison security chief and asked about it. He denied that any prisoners had been beaten.

Family Demand to Visit Prisoners

Since the family of the four who had allegedly been injured the most seriously had been unable to have visits, they protested to the authorities. The mother of Kwon Woon-sang went to the security chief and charged that her son had been beaten, and that she had heard he had had teeth broken and his back injured. The official absolutely denied it. In fact, he intimidated the mother, demanding to know if she had proof to back up her accusation. Of course, she backed down, having only the word of other families, who had in turn heard it from a prisoner. However, she demanded to know why they had been unable to visit her son if the story was not true.

Allegations of Torture Verified

The family of Kim Byung-kook, who was in the infirmary, had the same experience and made the same demand. They were promised they would be able to visit the following day.

"It was April 20 that the truth of the beatings was verified by the families, and by this time, Mr. Kwon was showing symptoms of paralysis. . ."

Mr. Kwon was able to go to the visitor's room, so his story was corroborated. Arrangements were made for the older brother of Kim Byung-kook to have a "special" visit with his brother in the infirmary. The story of his injuries was likewise proven true. Not only did he have a gash on his head, but there was blood on his clothes from injuries on various parts of his body, and signs of his beating over his entire body.

It was April 20 that the truth of the beatings was verified by the families, and by this time, Kwon Woon-sang was having symptoms of paralysis in his legs. The next day, April 21, the families contacted the Human Rights Office (KNCC) in Seoul, telling the story.

Demonstration by Families

The families' strong protest began in earnest on April 22. They were kept out of the prison precincts, but shouted and demonstrated outside the gates. Finally, around 4:p.m., about fifteen of them were allowed inside to the office of the director where several of the top prison authorities and a representative of the Human Rights Office were gathered.

The authorities no longer tried to deny the truth of the charges, and admitted they had been in the wrong. They offered to treat the injured prisoners (inside the prison). The families were not satisfied. They demanded to see the prisoners and get the whole story, as well as discovering the extent of their injuries. This was refused.

Since it was getting late, the families were persuaded to leave and return the next day.

No Treatment Given at St. Mary's Hospital

The next day they pressed their demands that the injured persons be given treatment in a hospital, and after long argument and many phone calls, they were told the prisoners would be taken to St. Mary's Hospital (in Taejon). When the prison bus with the prisoners appeared, a number of the family members jumped in with them, going along to the hospital to make sure they were given treatment.

Upon arrival at St. Mary's Hospital, the atmosphere was so strange that the families knew orders had been given by the prison, and that there was little hope of adequate treatment being given the patients. They continued to make a fuss, fighting with the prison guards and hospital staff. It was 4:00 p.m. before the patients were given any attention, and this was a cursory examination, by which the doctors asserted they needed no medical attention. By this time, the prison guards were insisting they had to have the prisoners back by 5:00 o'clock, as required by prison regulations. The families continued to fight and struggle, and the patients likewise became overexcited and joined in the fight. At this, of course, the families became anxious, and tried to quiet them down. It was after midnight when the bus finally returned to the prison. But the families were not through struggling.

Transfer to Hospital of Their Choice; X-Rayed, Surgery Performed

The next day they were back at the prison, pressing their demand that they be able to take the patients to a hospital of their choice, adamantly refusing to reveal which one it would be, and thus forestalling the inevitable call from the prison to keep the hospital from giving the needed treatment. Like the importunate widow of the Gospels, they finally received the concession. Only the two most seriously injured were brought out, and again the families jumped in with them, refusing to say where they would go and simply giving directions to the driver as they went. They stopped suddenly in front of a fairly large and respectable hospital. Here they finally got satisfaction. The patients were admitted. X-rays revealed the cause of the paralysis, and it was repaired with surgery. Medical treatment was given the other. They were subsequently discharged from hospital back to their prison cells.

(Subsequent to these events, Kim Byung-kook was released in the amnesty of May 11, 1981.)

(B) "Justice Is Dead in Chon's Korea"

The brutal treatment meted out to those detained throughout the country since the military coup of May 17, '80, has been described in previous issues of the COMMUNIQUE. In the account which follows, the personal experience of one detainee (subsequently released) serves as gruesome proof of the vicious nature of the military interrogator's perception of "justice".

DEFENDANT: "A certain Mr. Chung".

ACCUSATION: Violation of Martial Law Decrees.

The above-named defendant was taken to the Martial Law authorities around 9:00 a.m. on May 23, 1980 (to the 5th Bureau?), and for some 120 hours was subjected to murderous torture and merciless beatings. Numberless times he felt he was absolutely at the end of his life. About the 28th of the same month, on the day in which he completely lost consciousness, at an unknown hour, he was taken to Seoul Red Cross Hospital, where he was given emergency treatment. From there he was taken to the National Military Hospital in Seoul where he was treated until noon on June 3. On that very afternoon he was taken by a number of officers of the prosecution and committed to Subdaemoon (West Gate) Detention Center in Seoul.

In the Detention Center, he was taken from his cell to the infirmary, where he continued to loss 500-700 cc of blood per day from the intestine, until June 21, on which day the Martial Law Command announced the suspension of his detention. He was taken right away to hanyang university hospital, in Sungdong-ku of Seoul, where he was treated for about 40 days until August 10.

On July 7, while he was still in hospital, the Military Court handed down a preliminary sentence of 3 years in prison.

During his stay in hospital, on the advice of the internal medicine and psychiatric doctors, he was moved from room 13 on the 19th floor to room 18 on the 12th floor, and although there were police authorities present at the time, it was later decreed that this was a violation of the "Limitation of Residence" regulations and as a result he was reimprisoned on about August 10.

He continued to receive treatment at the infirmary of Subdaemoon Detention Center following his reimprisonment there. However, due to the seriousness of his illness, by decision of the Military Higher Court he was moved on September 2 to Seoul West Gate Government Hospital, where he was treated for three days. Sufficient treatment being impossible there, on September 5 he was moved to Youngdeungpo Government Hospital.

Although he has continued to receive treatment at this hospital from September 5 to the present time, he has not recovered. It was while he was in this hospital that the Military Higher Court announced in October that his appeal had been rejected -- out of respect for the lower court's decision.

Because his illness persisted, he requested that he be moved to a general hospital, but this request was consistently denied up through the time of his release. He was told that if he wished to be responsible for the expenses himself, he could be allowed to transfer. But as his illness was directly caused by torture received at the hands of the Martial Law authorities, it is only reasonable that the Martial Law Command be responsible for his treatment expenses. Furthermore, the defendant's home situation made this kind of expense impossible for him to undertake.

His wounds continued to bleed even after more than five months since his interrogation. According to the diagnoses of the head doctor of Hanyang University Hospital, the head of the medical department of Subdaemoon Detention Center, and the head of internal medicine at Youngdeungpo Government Hospital, he is suffering from intestinal hemorrhage as a result of being in a state of extreme fear following outside causes (torture). He needs a period of absolute mental rest and recuperation, according to the written diagnoses, and he also needs long-term treatment. As the time for final sentencing approached, it was feared a reimprisonment could aggravate his illness, making recovery difficult if not impossible.

Furthermore, he is often in a state of mental confusion (dementia), and is troubled by visions of his torturers, so that he cannot sleep, is uneasy, anxious and fearful. Following a period of such symptoms, his hemorrhaging is heavier.

At the time of the initial report on his health, the Supreme Court was expected to hand down its ruling within a matter of weeks. As this and similar cases followed a scenario written at the highest level, the decision was expected to be a rescinding of the suspension of detention which had allowed him to remain in hospital. Although the dates of the Court's ruling are not known, the information of his release from prison on March 2, 1981 indicates that he was, as had been expected, reimprisoned.

Details of Mr. Chung's Torture

"On May 23, 1980, I was taken, blindfolded, to a Martial Law office where I was interrogated. When the blindfold was removed, I was in a room about 4 meters to a side, with a desk. The smell of blood assailed my nostrils, and there were splotches of blood on the floor. There were two sweat-stained military police in uniform, whose name tags read "33rd M.P. Company".

"They took my clothes and personal possessions from me, saying, 'Are you one of Kim Dae Jung's followers? Kim Dae Jung is finished!'", kicking me with their army boots at random. For a bit I tried to avoid them, but the plain-clothes interrogators, handcuffing my hands behind my back, pushed me to the wall to help the soldiers, who kicked me mercilessly in the chest, stomach, neck, thighs, feet, shins, and head. I don't know how many times I fainted. 'You s.o.b., you're putting it on! We'll kill you!', while kicking me without discretion. I lost consciousness. They threw water on me and when I came to, they stood me up. Then the two military police took

(Continued on page 5)

Chon Du Hwan Style

(Continued from page 4)

turns, continuing to hit me with all their strength. I don't know how many times I lost consciousness.

"Two interrogators came in, and in my state of semi-consciousness asked: "Are you going to tell the truth? " They stood me up and dragged me to another, larger room. It was about 6 meters to a side, with five desks. It looked like an office. They made me kneel down. Then the one who seemed to be in charge spoke.

" 'First, tell us all about your past life from ten years ago to the present.' "

" 'Second, tell us how much you received from Kim Dae Jung, what directions you got from him, and how you agitated the students.' " (See Kim Dae Jung's indictment - this was falsified in that indictment.)

" 'Third, (see indictment on this point as well, clearly tell us the facts about the intention to start a second 'Kwangju Incident' in Seoul on May 24, and the whereabouts of all the conspirators, and make another draft of the material (said to have been prepared for such an incident).' "

" 'Fourth, tell us the whereabouts of Park Chung-hoon, who was the leader of the April 19 and June 3 (incidents), and admit out suspicion that he is the director of the 'Political Culture Research Center'."

" 'Fifth, didn't you agitate the audience of Kim Dae Jung's lectures to demonstrate? ' "

" 'Sixth, tell us about Kim Sang Jyun's part in it." (Note: Kim Sang Jyun was a strong opposition National Assemblyman who was severely tortured in the 1970's by the Park Chung Hee regime, and who is still a strong opposition person, now in prison in the Kim Dae Jung case.)

" 'Seventh, tell us your relation to Kim Dae Jung's head body guard, General Park Sung Chul.' "

" 'Eighth, list the body-guards who are under the direction of the chairman of the executive committee of the 'Korean Political Culture Research Center'."

"Thus they demanded details of all kinds of things which have no foundation whatever. I had not one single thing to reply to any of this. By the order of the person in charge, as I knelt there in that office, the soldiers tramped on my thighs with their army boots. However, I had already lost all sensation, so that I no longer felt any pain. A soldier grabbed my thumbs behind my back and pulled, bracing his foot against my back. It felt as though the handcuffs would sever my hands. Also, they kicked my neck and head with their heavy boots. These five office interrogators subjected me to this kind of group violence and torture as though they had all reason, until I lost consciousness.

"When I again opened my eyes, I found myself tightly locked up in a basement room.

"They continued to torture me by forcing water down my throat, binding me up with tape (translator does not know what this torture involves), twirling me round and round and so on.

"I don't know how many days passed in this way. However, for five days I was not allowed any sleep. Hours later, when I was dying of thirst, they gave me water a drop at a time, as another means of torture.

"Finally, a big heavy-set interrogator came in, carrying a gun, and putting his finger on the trigger, said: 'Hey, you devil of a G.P.! Talk! It doesn't matter if I kill you. Do you know where this is? This is where even spies confess! Now we can finish by killing you, drop you off in Kwangju or somewhere, or we might throw you in the Han River. I closed my eyes. Just then a gun went off, and the ranting interrogator continued to beat me. I lost consciousness and when I wakened' I was in hospital."

"I can't remember any further details of time or place of my torture. Because the details aren't clear, I have written them down as I remember, as follows:"

* In a special room of Seoul Detention Center, I was threatened by Martial Law investigators regarding connections with and the whereabouts of Park Chung-hoon.
* I was subjected to threats and severe interrogation with regard to my relation to Kim Dae Jung's "agitation", by a man who said he was Major Choi of the Martial Law Command, while I was ill in Hanyang University Hospital.
* I suffered any number of forcible house searches in the middle of the night, and was subjected to surveillance for days on end (before my arrest).
* None of the facts of my case were reported in the press. (This incident has been kept completely quiet.)

Although Mr. Chung was released on March 3, 1981, in a so-called "general amnesty", he is still suffering the aftereffects of the torture he was subjected to, and is in precarious health. He is also in serious economic straits, making continued medical treatment virtually impossible.

We believe that the Lord of justice and freedom is with him. And we pray fervently with all out hearts for his speedy recovery. Thank you.

Fellow Prisoners of the November 24, 1979 Seoul YWCA "Wedding" Demonstration Case - April, 1981

(Translation thanks to the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea, Wash. D.C.)

(C) The Tragic Case of Paek Ki-Wan, Cont.

(Readers of the COMMUNIQUE will recall the name of Paek Ki Wan. In a summary account of torture and imprisonment from families of political prisoners, it was learned last August that interrogators were intimidating their subjects with the words "You will end up like Paek Ki Wan". Following his detention due to the 1979 "YWCA Incident", Mr. Paek was brutally tortured - a fact which has impaired his health to this day. This more recent account portrays the suffering he endures.)

There is probably no one unfamiliar with Mr. Paek Ki Wan as a man who has fought for democracy and for a solution to the division of our nation. Mr. Paek has devoted himself totally and passionately to the causes of democracy and unification. He seemed fearless and never turned away from any suffering no matter how great it might be. His spirit, his iron-clad will and his great vitality put younger people to shame. This was Mr. Park's pillar of strength in keeping up the struggle.

This same Mr. Paek was hospitalized for the third time on April 14th this year at Hanyang University Hospital. He was almost completely incapacitated, suffering from extreme loss of memory, delirium which causes him to be greatly frightened at even a slight metallic sound, stricture of the heart and other symptoms. At present his condition is extremely serious. We cannot but worry for his life as we watch him fight to recover, suffering great pain and able only to eat a few spoonfuls of gruel.

He was arrested by the Military Security Command in relation with the so-called Myongdong Wedding case of November 24, 1979. Today he is wavering at the point of death as an almost complete invalid due to the mercilessly cruel torture he suffered during some 20 days of interrogation. We, as people involved in the same case, suffered torture with him and endured the hardship of prison life in the bitter cold of winter. So we have resolved to try to restore Mr. Paek to his original health by using every means at our disposal. We are overcome with anger and grief when we watch his fight for his life on his lonely bed of suffering.

Who reduced this healthy and energetic man to this condition and who has made us also so miserable?

We know well that what happened to Mr. Paek is only a very small part of the unreasonable deeds perpetrated by the present regime. Among workers, in the universities and churches, and in Kwangju how many stupid and unnecessary acts carried out by what cruel means cannot even begin to be described.

In spite of all this Chun Du Hwan asserted at his inauguration ceremony that political violence is at an end. And he proposed to build a new order: a new society free from the irrationality of the past. However, based on what we have seen, heard and experienced up to the present, we understand realistically that Mr. Chun Du Hwan's proposals are nothing more than empty words of thorough-going deceit. Indeed, what is this new order and who are the people that have been freed from political violence?

Mr. Paek fought his whole lifespan of 50 years as a man, lonely and without power but wholeheartedly devoted to establishing the great works of Paek Bum (Kim Koo) to establish democracy and unification in our country. It took all his endurance and self-control to attend the military court hearings, which he did supporting himself by a cane. By saying in his final court statement, "I will not say anything more about the terrible torture that I suffered in the basement of the Military Security Headquarters, in order to save the reputation of our country's army," he showed great generosity to the Army Department that had treated him as men butchering a dog. He was at the point of death several times in the Westgate Prison hospital ward, suffering unconsciousness and a stroke that paralysed his right side due to the rigors of prison life. Mr. Paek weighed only 88 lbs. at the time of his release from prison due to the many afflictions he suffered, including acute arthritis of the knee and back as well as a hernia. It is difficult even to imagine the extent of the suffering he endured in dropping From a normal weight of 165 lbs. to 88 lbs.

Even now Mr. Paek Ki Wan is suffering. Dear friends, let's help him. He has been hospitalized twice and was treated at great medical expense, which he was unable to pay. In spite of his physicians' efforts to keep him hospitalized, he was unable to remain. Let us all unite and help him through this ordeal. We hope that you can help in some little way.

S. Korean Police Reported to Beat Detainees Routinely: New York Times

The New York Times Sep. 6 also reported that the use of violence against people is routine in detention centers and that reports of maltreatment, especially by the military police, increased after Chon Du Hwan took power as head of a junta in May, 1980.

Following a New York Times article by Henry Scott Stokes:

SEOUL Law enforcement authorities have been beating political prisoners and suspects in an attempt to repress dissent, according to relatives of prisoners and to Christian activists here and abroad.

The use of violence against people suspected of Communist leanings takes place in detention centers and is routine, according to the sources.

Government spokesmen, questioned about the beatings, said a "policy of reconciliation" went into effect this year. They did not specifically deny that interrogators were using violence.

The dissidents say that the beatings began in November, 1979. Several of those who have been held told a reporter of beatings that took place over a 20-month period.

Increase Seen Last Year

Reports of maltreatment, especially by the military police, increased after Chun Doo Hwan took power as head of a junta in May, 1980. Because of press censorship and the intimidation of critics, it was difficult for some time to piece together an overall picture.

But after four amnesties this year resulted in the release of several scores of political prisoners and a slight relaxation in the surveillance of dissidents, an overview could be obtained.

Three examples appear illustrative of a pattern of violence.

● Kwon Un San, a handicapped student, was arrested June 18, 1980, and beaten before he was given a 10-year sentence by the Supreme Court on June 3, 1981, according to relatives.

● Lee Kwan Po, an unemployed intellectual, was detained last June 9 and released two days later after a heavy beating. No charges were made.

● Han Soo San, a writer, was detained in May and, according to Christian activists overseas, was given electric shocks before being released in July.

The three cases suggest that the interrogation and treatment of political prisoners varies widely. But the cumulative effect is to terrorize critics of the government.

Officials, when asked about reports of maltreatment, said it was government policy to leave behind "the nightmares of the past" and to "try to open a dialogue" with dissidents.

Relatives of Mr. Kwon, who is 27, said he was arrested after he was overheard discussing with other students a proposal to throw a bomb at the stage where a Miss Universe competition was held in June, 1980.

'Just Chatting'

"They were just chatting," said his mother. "They were indignant that a Miss Universe competition was held here just after the Kwangju incident, with hundreds of people killed by government troops down there."

After his arrest, Mr. Kwon, according to relatives, was beaten to force him to say that he had been inspired by the example of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition politician. The interrogators portrayed Mr. Kim, who is serving a life term on sedition charges, as a Communist and said the student must also be one, the relatives said.

Mr. Kwon was so badly beaten that he used crutches to attend his trail, it was said. Three other students charged in the case were said to have been given 10 to 20 years in prison.

In the second case, Mr. Lee said he was arrested by the military police and taken to police headquarters in Chonju. He was there to attend a lecture by Ham Sok Hon, a Quaker activist, at which students handed out leaflets calling on Mr Chun to resign.

"Without asking questions they started to beat me," Mr. Lee said in a talk. "Finally about 2 a.m. they interrogated me, claiming that I had agitated the students, which I had not."

"I had bruises all over my body," he said. He was released after protests by Mr. Ham, the Quaker, against his detention.

The case of Mr. Han, the writer, was taken up by Christian groups abroad. The North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea, based in Washington, and the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems, in Tokyo, published reports that he had been given electric shock treatment.

The reports were published after Mr. Han was released. His offense is said to have been to publish a novel titled "Street of Desire," with mildly unfavorable indirect portrayals of Mr. Chun. Six friends were implicated by Mr. Han as instigators of the contentions passages and were also reported to have been maltreated.

"We have the cross-checks on this case," said a spokesman for the Japan Emergency Christian Conference. "There were so many people involved."

Asked to comment, a government spokesman denied that any torture took place.

"Lamentations of Winds–Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan" (7)

1. Days Spent in Factories and Dormitories

Language Barrier

(Continued from the No. 1,055 issue of The People's Korea)

Korean females in spinning and silk reeling factories were forced to work at the bottom of society. Their life was hard in this alien land. Their life took a turn for the worse. The language barrier was a serious problem to them.

Most of the female workers who came to Japan to the end of the Taisho Era to the beginning of the Showa Era, understood just a few Japanese words or couldn't understand Japanese at all.

In these days those who could afford to send their children to school in Korea were only rich people. Many Koreans couldn't afford it. In particular, Korean people were strongly influenced by the Confucian idea that women were inferior to men.

The general idea was "Women should not learn."

"My parents underwent hardships in order to send me to school. At the time, there were few girls in my school. When my mother sent me to school, people in my village would say to my mother, 'Why did you let your daughter attend school If she has spare time to attend school, teach her how to sew. 'My uncle ran a small private school, where he taught Chinese characters to the village children. When I tried to learn in the back row of his classroom, he drove me away, saying 'Myong Jin, get out! 'This is not the place where a girl should come. 'The idea of the subjection of woman was a strict one." *(Ryang Myong Jin)*

At the end of the Taisho Era, Korean was still used in Korea at schools, though Korea was a colony of Japan. Japanese was taught at school, but students were unable to master Japanese. Therefore, in those days Korean men and women had a very low understanding of Japanese.

According to a survey made in October 1930 by Sano City, Osaka Prefecture, where there were many Korean textile workers, there were 92 Korean males and 77 Korean females from 14 years old to 50 years old, within the jurisdiction of Sano Police Station 169 in all of them, those who could speak Japanese were 36 males and 14 women; those who could understand and speak a little bit were 33 males and 40 females, those who could not understand Japanese at all were 25 men and 23 women. *(Asahi Shimbun, Osaka edition, Oct. 8, 1930)*

Of the 77 females, 63 spoke Japanese a little or couldn't speak it at all. This was not only the case with Sano City.

In 1924, of the 4,627 Korean females, 2,809 (60%) couldn't understand Japanese at all. Those who couldn't understand Japanese at all or could hardly understand it reached 92%.

Those Korean female workers began their life in this alien land without a means of communication.

What was the result of the fact that Korean females couldn't understand Japanese?

"I began to work in a small spinning mill at Nakashima County, Aichi Prefecture. Then I was 13 years old. From 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. I sat in a work place of the mill. My work was a simple one–yarn-winding. Japanese factory girls about 17 19 years old seemed to sympathize with me. They gave me some cakes without any words. The cakes were like rice-cake cubes. They gave me rice-cake.

Whenever they gave me cakes, I said 'Thank you' in Japanese. I learnt by heart the words *'Arigatogozaimasu (Thank you)'* in a wrong way. I said *Arimasu (I have one)* instead of *Arigatogozaimasu.*

When I said *Arimasu*, the Japanese girl made a strange expression on her face and took away the cakes silently I didn't understand why she took away the cakes she wanted to give me once. I thought the Japanese were strange and I was angry. But I kept silence, as I could not speak Japanese. Another female gave me cakes again and I said *Arimasu, Arimasu.* That female, too, took away the cakes. I thought that they were making a fool of me then, . . whenever I recall those days I think it is funny that I said *Arimasu* instead of *Arigatogozaimasu* . .

I made such funny mistakes many times. It is a pity that one can't understand language. . ." *(Li In Sul)*

In daily life, misunderstanding occurred as it did to Mrs. Li. When work was not done well at a factory because of language trouble, this could not be dismissed just as a case of misunderstanding.

"What I was forced to do in a spinning mill in Wakayama Prefecture was to separate compressed cotton fiber, mechanically remove foreign matter and beat cotton. When I made a mistake in separate cotton fiber according to its quality, an overseer got angry and spoke ill of me. He said, 'Fool,' or 'You stupid.' Something was written on each bale. I couldn't read Japanese and I was at a loss. The overseer hurriedly rattled on. He might as well tell me about how to specify cotton quality. As I couldn't understand Japanese, I didn't understand what he said.

The overseer went to another place after explaining. Work continued. Following another's example I separated cotton fiber. The overseer came again and beat my legs without saying a word. He shouted loudly. I didn't understand what he said and I was on the verge of tears. . . It was not two or three times that such things happened . . . It was hard to me that I couldn't understand Japanese whatever I did."*(Ryang Han Suk)*

"I went through hardships in the winter when I worked at a factory at Ashikaga City, Tochigi Prefecture. In the first winter after I came to Japan I couldn't move my hands as my hands were stiff with cold.

There was only one brazier in the factory, I couldn't warm myself with that brazier. I was chilled to the bone. My hands were frozen and were benumbed. Therefore I couldn't operate a machine. When I stopped the machine, joined the palms of my hands, and blew my breath upon it in order to warm my frozen hands, a son of the overseer came and struck me on the head. He shouted loudly saying something. As I couldn't understand what he said, I looked blank. He seemed to be angry at my attitude. He used abusive language against me. He might have said why I stopped machine. As I didn't know Japanese, he wanted to make me understand by using violence. In this way I learnt my job. I learnt my job not through explanations or understanding but by following others' example. When I made a mistake, I was not warned but I was beaten. Then I learnt my job. It was because I didn't understand Japanese." *(Kim Bok Tal)*

Because they didn't understand Japanese Korean females had to go through more hardships. There were not a few Korean females who utilized their mobility to understand Japanese.

"When an overseer shouted loudly, I continued my job with a nonchalant air as I didn't understand Japanese. When I made a mistake and I was snapped, I played innocent. Even if I was abused violently, I could look unconcerned because I didn't understand his words." *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

Big factories which employed Korean females, whether spinning mills or silk reeling mills, made Korean females live in the same dormitory. Those Korean females lived almost by themselves and didn't feel any inconvenience in their daily life. However, as they led their life by themselves, not a few Korean females cannot speak Japanese even now, though around 50 years have passed since they came to Japan.

"I came to Japan in 1927 and worked in a spinning mill for 12 years. During these years I changed factories three times. Whenever I changed factories, I was with Korean female workers, with whom I spoke Korean. So now I can speak only a few Japanese. This was not uncommon among us." *(Ryang Han Suk)*

In fact, the Japanese Mrs. Ryang spoke was some what strange. Her Japanese was not that which might be expected of a Korean who has lived in Japan for more than 50 years. She lived in a society in which she didn't need to make any special effort to learn Japanese.

It was convenient for factory owners that the Korean females didn't understand Japanese. For spinning mill and silk reeling factory operators it was enough that the Korean females employed by them learnt a few Japanese words needed for their job. It was all right for them if the Korean females operated machines well. It was to their interest because they were saved from which might be caused them if Koreans understood Japanese. Further, Korean female workers were unable to strongly demand improvement of their working conditions as they didn't understand Japanese. Factory owners sometimes juggled wage calculations to cheat Korean females and paid less wages than they should have earned. If Korean females had understood Japanese, the factory owners couldn't have done such tricks.

In addition, those females who didn't understand Japanese could in no way flee from a factory even if their labor conditions were bad and they were maltreated. This was an advantage to factory owners.

In those days, Korean female workers frequently fled. Those who couldn't understand Japanese, hesitated to flee from factories and go out into a world where communication difficulties awaited them. So, they remained in a factory enduring maltreatment.

It was unnecessary for factory operators to teach the Koreans more Japanese words except some easy words needed for their job. If they taught the Koreans Japanese that would have meant a loss to them. Then they didn't teach Japanese. This was the reality.

So long as Korean females worked in a silk reeling or spinning mills, they were not deprived of their language and their life with the Korean language was guaranteed. This was only because this was better for factory owners.

They didn't permit to use Korean in factories, because they were kind to them.

"The factory owner named me 'Ryoko', a Japanese name, as my Korean name was difficult for him to pronounce. When I began to work at his factory, I was called by that name. As I had my own name, at first I got angry thinking why I had to be called by a Japanese name and I never replied whenever I was called by the Japanese name. However, when I didn't reply, I was beaten. I couldn't but use my Japanese name," *(Li In Sul)*

"A few days later, when we arrived at a factory, Japanese name were given to us 20 Korean female workers. I was named 'Haru'. At first I hated it. But I was soon accustomed to being called by this name." *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

Most of the Korean females were named by Japanese names in factories. In the case of those who made applications for jobs on their own accord, many of them were called by their Korean names. (To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Morning of Chollima" By Li Sang Mun

Korean Eleven Here Meet 20th Birthday

The Korean Soccer Team in Japan greeted its 20th birthday on Aug. 25. During this period, the Korean Soccer Team in Japan got 588 wins in 640 games.

The team was organized on Aug. 25, 1961. Its formation gave Korean soccer players in Japan a chance to play as overseas soccer players of the DPRK.

Members of the Korean Soccer Team in Japan consist mostly of graduates of Choson University in Tokyo (Korea University) and of 11 Korean high schools in various places of Japan.

Among the members of the team are merited athletes and those were awarded the title of "expert athlete."

After the formation of the team the DPRK sent a soccer team to Japan to improve the skill of the Korean soccer team in this country. On the other hand, opportunities were given to the Korean Soccer Team in Japan to participate in international matches.

The Korean Soccer Team in Japan won in a match with the team of the Japan Light Metal Company by a score of 6 to 2 in September 1961. After that, the soccer team got 54 victories in 64 games with Japanese teams which belonged to the Japan League, a prestigious soccer league consisting of strong Japanese team.

The Korean Soccer Team here had friendly matches with a Sri Lanka team.

In addition, the Korean soccer team here played games with picked teams of business corporations and universities and with teams of business corporations and universities in 44 prefectures of Japan.

As of August 23, the Korean Soccer Team in Japan won 588 victories in 640 games (29 drawn matches, 23 losses, total score–3,247, loss score–392, a score of 5 on average).

In March 1977, the Korean Soccer Team here made an expedition to Sri Lanka. In February, July and September 1980 some members of the team participated in a preliminary match for the Asian region of the Moscow Olympic Games, the International Youth Soccer Games of Socialist Countries and Asian Championships as players of the DPRK.

The Korean Soccer Team in Japan boasts of a stunning record 588 wins and 22 losses during past 20 years

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

June 22

* A delegation of functionaries of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Krste Markovski, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A Galati municipal friendship delegation of Romania headed by Botez Vasile, Secretary of the Galati Municipal Committee, Galati County, of the Romanian Communist Party, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* The Czechoslovak, Cuban, Polish and Soviet teams arrived in Pyongyang by air to participate in the Second International Calisthenic Tournament to be held in the DPRK.

* Knud Heinesen, Vice-Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Party, arrived in Pyongyang by air at the invitation of the Central Committee of the WPK.

* A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by Li Gil Ho left Pyongyang by train for a visit to the Soviet Union's Maritime Province at the invitation of the Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

* Zvonko Spoljar, Chairman of the Council in charge of Social System of the Croatia Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of the Italian Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Aldo Bernardini, Chairman of the Committee and President of Chieti University, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of the Soviet paper "Pravda", headed by Yuri Alexandrovich Sklyarov, First Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Pravda," the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* Fersi Mustapha, Vice-President of the Writers Union of Tunisia and Lennart Noerrneklit, professor of Alborg University of Denmark, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

June 23

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its General Director Kim Song Gol left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to China.

* The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe headed by Choe Ryong Hae left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Singapore.

* A government insurance delegation of Thailand headed by Photi Chanya Komol, Director General of the Office of the Insurance Commissioners of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* U.S. university Professor Donald Zagoria arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of the Society for Defending the Human Rights of Koreans in Japan headed by Morikawa Kinju, representative member of the society, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of Yamanashi Prefectural Activities of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kanazawa Kiyoshi, adviser to the Yamanashi Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and former Member of the House of Representatives, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

June 27

* A delegation of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association headed by Minister of Finance Yun Gi Jong, Chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Syria.

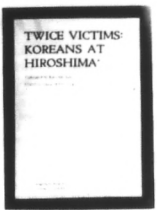
* A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Mun Byong Rok left Pyongyang to attend the 32nd meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Hungary.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Pak Jong Son left Pyongyang by air to attend the third meeting of the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana.

* A delegation of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the National Autonomous University of Honduras headed by Jose A. Sarmiento Montoya, professor of the philosophical faculty of the university, arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

"Twice Victims: Koreans at Hiroshima" Published Here

Twice Victims: Koreans at Hiroshima 44 pages, translated by Kang Ok Su, edited by Dr. Gavan McCormack, published by the Korean Peace Committee in Japan.



No single booklet has till today been devoted to the plight of Korean A-bomb victims. Most volumes have dealt with the Japanese victims, despite the fact that some 80,000 Koreans, a population of a city, were instantly killed on August 6 and 9 (Nagasaki) when the American B-29-s dropped the deadly atomic bombs on both cities of Hiroshima (50,000 Koreans were atom-bombed) and Nagasaki (30,000 Koreans were atom-bombed).

This timely volume "Twice Victims: Koreans at Hiroshima" serves well the purpose of filling the gap in understanding. "Twice Victims: Koreans at Hiroshima" is a modest initial effort for a better knowledge of the case of the uprooted Korean A-bomb victims and the scope of the horrors the bombs brought on the innocent victims.

"Twice Victims: Koreans at Hiroshima" is a selection of memories of Korean victims, which was originally published in Japanese under the title "Shiroi Chogori no Hibakusha (A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori) in 1979 by the Association of Korean Victims of the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb.

Australian scholar Dr. Gavan MacCormac said:

"In the book, the Korean victims speak of their own experience directly, simply, and often with greate eloquence. The vigor and directness of their speech, which in the original Japanese owes a good deal to regional dialect, inevitably loses something in English translation, but I hope nevertheless that the translation conveys something of the individuality humanity, and wisdom attained by these victims of overwhelming human tragedy."

The Korean victims of Hiroshima were also unlike the Japanese victims in that they continue to suffer and have suffered all these years, the sharp pain of loss of their homeland. Shortly after they were bombed, Korea was divided, a war was fought there, and the peninsula remains divided, tense, heavily militarized, and the location of a huge American nuclear arsenal. All the Korean victims in this book speak of the great sadness this causes them.

"What they are calling for is basically three things an end to all forms of discrimination, the banning of all nuclear weapons, and the peaceful reunification of their homeland. Their message deserves to be widely read."

This will prove very interesting and profound reading.

Those who want to get this copy write the Editorial Department of The People's Korea.

Legend on Changsu Pavilion

There is a pavilion called Changsu on the Changsu Peak of Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang.

The pavilion was built when King Changsu moved Koguryo's capital to Pyongyang. Here is a legend about it:

When it was built, there was a file called "Chabongwa" (Torchlight tile) on its roof. It was a gift sent by a turtle to King Changsu from the Dragon King of the West Sea in congratulation of his transfer of the capital to Pyongyang.

It was a magic tile. it emitted fire of itself as an emergency signal to all beacon peaks across the country when there was an enemy invasion.

A neighbouring country had a lust for Koguryo's fertile land and rich resources, and attempted aggression. It decided, first of all, to burn down the Changsu pavilion with the magic tile. The enemy looked for the most beautiful girl in the country. After giving her training he slipped her into Koguryo with a few men good at military art.

There was a general called Hong Gol in Koguryo. His wife was a fanatic Buddhist.

The enemy knew about this and decided to plant her in the general's house.

The general's fanatic wife went every night with a maidservant carrying a lantern to a temple within the walls of the Taesongsan Fortress to offer prayers for a hundred days.

One night, they were coming back from the temple. They came out of the gate of the fortress and were turning round a bend in a foothill, when two strangers sprang out of a roadside bush and fell upon them. They killed the servant and then gagged and bound the general's wife. When they were about to take her away, two figures turned up like a lightening from no one knew where and knocked down the foes and saved her.

She came to herself soon. A middle-aged man and a beautiful girl stood by her, both having bows slung across their shoulders. The girl's name was Pan Dal. Introducing himself as the girl's father, the middle-aged man said respectfully. "We are hunters and have no home. We were coming to spend the night in the bush when the mishap occurred."

The general's wife who was helped home by them employed them as servants.

In this way the enemies succeeded in establishing themselves in the general's house.

Pan Dal, the girl, always pleased the madam best.

So the madam loved and trusted Pan Dal deeply, the saver of her own life and faituful servant.

One day the madam bought silk from a peddler who came from the neighbouring country. That night a night watch named Im Don saw a person come out of the room and throw something across the wall. Im Don hurried to the wall and looked out. Outside the wall two men were picking up the thing thrown over the wall. One was Dal's father and the other was the silk peddler. It was Pan Dal who passed it over the wall.

Pan Dal was afraid that her true colours would be revealed and lied that Im Don attempted to rape her. He was locked up and killed cruelly next day.

Before his death he managed to get a chance to tell the truth to one of his closest friends and asked him to inform his only daughter Tal Mi in his native village of his undeserved death.

His native village was beautifull There were green hills behind and a limpid brook flowed in front.

Tal Mi lived with her mother, tilling the land of a landlord.

Like other women of Koguryo, Tal Mi applied herself to military training while tilling the land. She wanted to win the national military art contest held once a year, especially the central contest held in Mt. Taesong. (To be continued)

New Japan-South Korean Dirty Ties Formed

Nikkan Gendai, Tokyo's daily magazine, in its Aug. 27 issue, said that a new setup of south Korea-Japan connection has been in the works over the proposed $6 billion security-related aid to south Korea, with the Tanaka faction of the LDP taking the initiative.

The daily also charged that the mass media were creating a misleading impression that a wide difference of views arose between Tokyo and Seoul, for consumption by the Japanese public. Here are excerpts from the story:

Of late, Japanese Dietmen have been making frequent visits to south Korea. On Aug. 23, a four-member mission of the LDP, including Takeshita Noboru and Gotoda Masaharu, all belonging to the Tanaka faction, visited south Korea and had talks with president Chon Du Hwan. A five-member Kometo (Clean Government Party) mission led by its chairman Takeiri flew to Seoul on August 25. In August, 21 Dietmen visited south Korea, 13 in July and 22 in June.

It became clear at the recent Japan-South Korea Foreign Ministers' Conference that the Chon Du Hwan regime of south Korea asks Japan for a total of $6 billion in credits and loans over five years.

With the active backing of the warmaniac Reagan, president Chon Du Hwan urges that Japan must give such a large amount of economic aid to south Korea as south Korea plays the role of an anti-communist bastion.

Under these circumstances, Dietmen who visited south Korea or are going to visit there must have the intention of taking a share in the pie by making contacts with the Chon regime and thus establishing a "new south Korea-Japan set up of fusion. Along with familiar pro-Seoul members, among the Dietmen who visited south Korea after the formation of the Chon regime, were members from the Tanaka faction which in the past had hardly any connections with south Korea's ruling circles.

There is no doubt that sooner or later Japan will kick off a full-blown economic aid to south Korea as it did during the Pak era.

We were amazed at the request of the Chon Du Hwan regime of south Korea for $6 billion economic aid over 5 years. The sum of $6.0 billion is five times the total amount of $1.2 billion Japan gave in economic aid to south Korea in the past 15 years. The sum also accounts for about half Japan's economic aid to Asia scheduled for the coming 5 years. ($10.0 billion) A Foreign Ministry official said, "It's a fantastic sum."

It is clear that president Chon's fantastic request is backed by the boss of hawks President Reagan of the United States.

No sooner had Reagan took office than Chon Du Hwan called on Reagan in the White House to stress the need for a strengthened U.S.-south Korea military alliance. Chon declared: "South Korea is a bulwark of Japan."

President Reagan brought pressure to bear on Japan to give more aid to south Korea at the Reagan-Suzuki summit and the Ottawa summit conference. Premier Suzuki promised to strive to give economic and technological aid to south Korea.

"Reagan and Chon Du Hwan agreed that south Korea can reconstruct its economy by promoting defense industry with funds coming from Japan. As a matter of fact, at the April U.S.-South Korea Security Consultative Conference, it was agreed that the United States should provide knowhow on arms production and that Japan give money to south Korea. Premier Suzuki says that "Japan is ready to contribute its share within the limits of her capacity." So, it is not strange that Chon Du Hwan is asking Japan for an exorbitant amount of economic aid by saying that 'We are defending Japan as a bastion of anti-communism.'" (Professor Ito Narihiko at Chuo University, who is well versed in south Korean affairs.)

"Nearly 100 politicians have visited south Korea since the Chon dictatorial regime was formed, you know. Those guys did never mention the Kim Dae Jung problem, so important a problem for Japan-south Korea relations. What they did after all was to play up to Chon Du Hwan like apple-polishers. The idea of $6 billion economic aid must have been suggested by those guys, I guess.

"Meanwhile, the Seoul side directs strenuous efforts to win over as many Japanese politicians as possible and establish new channels connections with Japan through them. South Koreans may be telling them that they stand to benefit in the future. Both Japan and the south Korean side have been engaged in making a channel of dirty connections." (Kawagoe Keizo, instructor at Hosei University and Korean expert)

It is rumored that those politicians who were invited by Seoul were offered bribes and that payoff operations are in the works. Even now a party composed of members of the Tanaka faction led by Mr. Takeshita Noboru is in Seoul, and the party met with president Chon Du Hwan yesterday. A party led by chairman Takeiri of the opposition Komeito is visiting Seoul for the first time, and is expected to meet president Chon Du Hwan.

Not only the ruling party but opposition parties are approaching Chon Du Hwan, indicating that deplorable new dirty ties are being formed between Japan and south Korea.

Among the politicians who visited south Korea are former foreign minister Ito who went to Seoul on the occasion of presidential inauguration; Kishi Nobusuke and Fukuda Takeo, former premiers who have been considered key figures among the lobbyists for south Korea; Kasuga Ikko, former chairman of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party; Abe Fukutaro, chairman of the executive council Takeiri Shingen, former defense minister, and other leading LDP members. All of them are eager to have connections with the Chon regime.

In September, major ministers are going to attend a meeting of the Japan-south Korea ministerial conference in Seoul, and more than 100 politicians are to attend a general meeting of the south Korea-Japan national assemblymen's league.

President Chon Du Hwan must be snickering to himself. It is said that he spares no time especially to meet Japanese politicians.

"It is essential for the south Korean side to have connections with new pro-south Korean forces in Japan in order to obtain a large amount of economic aid. So, south Koreans are busy winning over Japanese politicians, while asking the United States to apply pressure upon Japan.

"The old channels between Japan and south Korea, represented by Kishi and Fukuda, have lost its clout. Mr. Kishi says, 'I have no friends in south Korea any longer.' Taking advantage of this opportunity, members of the Tanaka faction are setting up a foothold for them in south Korea. Chon Du Hwan, too, pays greater attention to the Tanaka faction.

"Chon Du Hwan knows very well that the Tanaka faction runs Japan's business community. They (south Koreans) scheme to justify their claim to a large amount of economic aid by stressing the importance of a U.S.-Japan-south Korean military buildup program under the Reagan administration. Therefore, they find it necessary to cooperate with the successive defense chiefs such as Kanamaru, Yamashita and Ezaki and the present defense chief Omura, who are all pro-Tanaka politicians. Maybe, they think that they can do anything if they play ball with the Tanaka faction." (Source close to the Foreign Ministry)

"The formation of a group of new lobbyists for south Korea is under way. Members of the Tanaka faction play a leading role in the group. The Tanaka faction is tilting toward south Korea. Because they don't think that they benefit much from relations with China and north Korea.(Yamaguchi Azao, political commentator)

Japan's mass media reported that there was a wide difference of views between the Japanese and south Korean sides at the Aug. 20-21 Japan-south Korea foreign ministers' conference.

"The mass media are now creating an impression that Tokyo and Seoul are quarrelling over the amount of $6.0 billion economic aid. This is only a gesture aimed at the Japanese people. Mr. Suzuki has already made up his mind to give economic aid to south Korea at the request of the 'Reagan-Chon alliance.'

"This is the reason why together with familiar pro-south Korean politicians like Fukuda and Kasuga, those of the Tanaka factions are dead set at establishing contacts with the Chon regime." (Wada Haruki, assistant professor at Tokyo University)

(Continued from page 1)

Units Equipped with U.S. Arms

The armored units were equipped with heavy M-60 tanks from the United States. They carried M-16 rifles made here under license or imported from the United States. Even their belt buckles had "U.S." printed on them – a sure sign that they were surplus American supplies.

The first sign of resentment of the American role was the burning of the American Cultural Institute library in Kwangju by students last December. Damage was estimated at tens of thousands of dollars by Western officials.

The destruction of the library – no one was hurt and the students were arrested – appeared to be an isolated incident. But the feelings that provoked it are shared by dissidents who previously considered the United States the ultimate guarantor of human rights in south Korea and a source of moral values.

"People in Korea believed that Americans are angels," said an elderly woman at the demonstration in the Protestant church office in Seoul. "We thought that you saved Korea from colonial rule under the Japanese. We believed in Americans as models of democracy," she said.

'Image Changed Overnight'

She continued: "But suddenly your image changed overnight. We could see a demonic aspect. You were Satan all of a sudden. Now there is hatred and fear among people in Kwangju."

American missionaries have reported such feelings since last summer, but they have been hard to confirm. Ordinary Koreans were reluctant to confront Americans – they did not know well with such accusation.

"The whole of the responsibility lies on the U.S. military," said one woman at the church office sit-in, the wife of a political prisoner.

She went on: "Korean people think that U.S. Government policy toward Korea depends on an American concept of self-interest. You are ignoring the small, weak people at the heart of Korean society."

2,000 in Underground Opposition

During the long rule of President Park Chung Hee, from 1961 to 1979, the underground opposition consisted of about 2,000 priests, scholars, student leaders and Christian labor activists. But the activists proved influential far out of proportion to their numbers. Their strong convictions led them to acts of defiance, regardless of personal consequences.

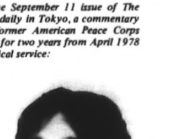
The Chun Government has released at least several scores of political prisoners, but no key figures such as any of the priests, writers and students arrested with Kim Dae Jung last year. Mr. Kim was charged with sedition and the others were charged with complicity.

Lee Kang Chul, Chang Young Dal and Chung Wha Young, three men who served seven years in prison and were released on Aug. 15 in the latest amnesty, gathered in a room close to the church office during the sit-in.

When asked about United States policy toward South Korea, they laughed and fell silent. "That laughter," said a Christian human rights leader with them, "it tells you the attitude to the United States. It's very important."

Chon Junta Too Unstable to Receive Japan Aid, Says Ex-Peace Corps Guy

The following is a reprint from the September 11 issue of The Asahi Shimbun, a leading vernacular daily in Tokyo, a commentary by Mr. Steven Clark Huntziker, a former American Peace Corps volunteer who served in south Korea for two years from April 1978 to June 1980, mainly engaged in medical service:



This week and next, Japan will be considering some very fundamental policy directions toward south Korea. Prime Minister Suzuki has urged extreme caution on matters of economic assistance. In this, the Prime Minister has shown very deep wisdom.

Much of Japan's economic vitality and international prestige has been a direct result of its post-war rational positivism. You have learned, like few other countries, that militarism does not buy much security; it mostly buys ruin. You have consistently been a sane voice in the often bogus and naive hysteria of American anti-communism. The posture has served you well in the past, and I hope it will continue to serve you in your upcoming relations with the Chun Doo Hwan government for the most selfish of reasons – "national security."

If you are going to invest the people's money in the Chun government, you must ask: "How stable is that government? How secure is that investment? " I lived outside the "showcase," with normal Korean people for over two years. I saw Chun come to power against the direct will of the Korean people. A man who achieved positions by killing over a thousand of his own people (1981 Amnesty International Report on South Korea), innocent people, whose only crime was a desire to be a part of their government, and further had to blanket every major and minor city in the country with troops – is not a man that represents stable government – let alone a stable investment. While the West can pretend Chun's ascension was undynamic, the south Korean people will never forget how he came to power and who helps him stay there. It's a basic axiom of politics, that the hand of history is moved by raw human emotion – not high-level intrigue. In South Korea there is great bitterness at the grassroots toward Chun and the American government. Chun can fly to Manila (he's safe there), but he cannot ride down the streets of Masan or Pusan or Kwangju in an open car.

President Reagan's people will tell you the Chun government could be stable given the proper economic help. But remember that's what Truman said about the Chinese Nationalists in '48; what Eisenhower said about Cuba in '59; what Nixon said about the Lon Nol government in Cambodia in '70; and what Carter said about the Shah of Iran in '78. South Korea will not be a stable investment until the people of that country choose a representative government of their own. This may be hard for some to except to; but that is the "real world" we live in.

Prudent economics and national security demand caution. It would be wise for Japan, if it must invest, to lend the money (ten billion), to the United States for south Korean development in very discreet fashion during Chun's tenure. That way if Chun and the U.S. fall, they will fall alone. The loss of south Korea to the U.S. is merely a psychological defense abstraction; but for Japan, it would be far more profitable not to tie itself to Chun. In the long term this is the only way to ensure Japan will not be left with two hostile Koreas on its border, while the U.S. slinks off to Guam and starts demanding Japan give up its civil rights in defense of American power. Humanity cannot afford to lose one of its sanest voices to yet another one of Washington's follies.

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